Stroke Beat the Clock:

Time Matters!

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The Perceptions of Stroke MYTH REALITY

- Stroke is not preventable
- Stroke cannot be treated
- Stroke only strikes the elderly
- Stroke happens in the heart
- Stroke recovery ends after 6 months

- Many strokes are preventable
- Stroke can be treated
- Anyone can have a stroke
- Stroke is a "Brain Attack"
- Stroke recovery can last a lifetime

Time is Brain

- Every second 32,000 brain cells die
- 1.9 million brain cells per minute
- 14 billion synapses are lost per minute
- Without treatment, areas the size of a pea die every 12 minutes

Impact of Stroke

- Stroke is the <u>fifth</u> leading cause of death in the U.S.
- The <u>number one</u> cause of adult disability
- Every year nearly 800,000 Americans have a new or recurrent stroke
- Estimated direct and indirect costs of CVD and stroke in the U.S. is \$316.1 billion
- No age limit for stroke
- Frequently takes people out of the workforce, and leaves them dependent on others for care

So What Do We Do?

- PREVENTION!!!!!!!
- Approximately 80% of strokes are preventable
- Acute treatment possible up to 8 hours post stroke
- Clotbuster: t-PA is the only FDA approved treatment, but must be administered within a 3 hour window from onset of symptoms; current t-PA use is only 3-5% nationally
- Research-Always looking at novel treatments to salvage brain
- Education- Both the public and the medical community that serves them

Risk Factors for Stroke

Unmodifiable

- Age
- Race
- Gender
- Prior stroke
- Genes/family

Modifiable

- High blood pressure
- Diabetes
- Smoking
- High Cholesterol
- Heart disease
- Atrial Fibrillation
- Alcohol abuse
- Illicit drug use
- Poor diet/lifestyle
- Overweight BMI <u>> 25</u>
- Sedentary lifestyle

Signs & Symptoms – F.A.S.T.

- F: FACE sudden drooping of ONE side of the face
- A: ARM sudden numbness, clumsiness, or weakness of one arm/leg
- S: SPEECH sudden difficulty speaking or understanding language: slurred speech
- T: TIME call 911 and get to the hospital immediately

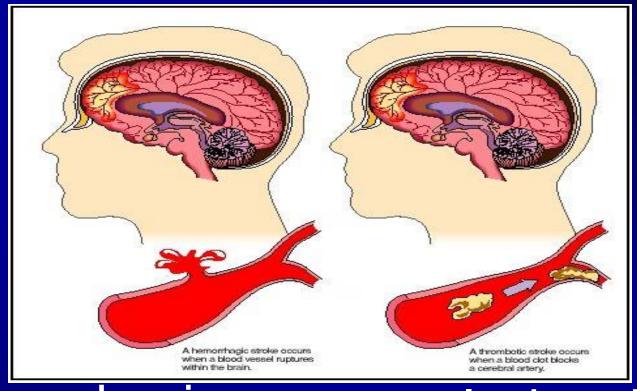
What Is Stroke?

A stroke occurs when blood flow to the brain is interrupted by a blocked or burst blood vessel

- Also may be referred to as a "Brain Attack"
- Time is critical to survival and recovery

<u>Time is brain</u>!!

Two Types of Stroke



Hemorrhagic Bleeding inside Brain

Possible Surgery/ ICU

Coma management

Ischemic
Blood Clot/Obstruction

Administer Drug: t-PA

"Clot Buster"

Transient Ischemic Attacks (TIAs)

- Stroke-like symptoms that usually <u>resolve within</u> 60 minutes and cause no permanent damage are called transient ischemic attacks (TIAs)
- TIAs are known as "warning strokes"
- 1/3 of people that have had one or more TIAs will have a stroke
- TIAs can occur days, weeks or months prior to a stroke
- 50% of people that had TIAs had a stroke within one year

What if symptoms go away?

- They still need to be evaluated!
- This could be a warning that a big stroke is on the way
- One study looked at patients diagnosed with TIA in ER
 - Within 90 days 10% of all patients (n=1707) had a stroke

HALF of these happened within 1st 48 hours!!

IV tPA, the "Gold Standard"

- FDA Approved (1996)
- Only 8% of AIS are eligible for IV tPA
 - Narrow time window
 - Risk of cerebral and systemic hemorrhage

Achieves early reperfusion in only 13-50% of large vessel occlusion

IV t-PA Extended Window 3 - 4.5 hours

- ECASS III Study (Published in New England Journal of Medicine on Sept. 25, 2008)
- Slightly higher risk of hemorrhage, however, statistically significant benefit
- IRB approved
- ASA published statement to endorse use
- Not FDA approved

Endovascular Intervention

- Last Known Normal 6 hours or less
- ■NIHSS between 8 29 or cortical signs
- Confirmed large vessel occlusion
- Treatment is extremely fast
 - Imaging to groin puncture <60 minutes
 - Imaging to reperfusion <90 minutes
- For every four patients treated, one more patient is independent at long term follow up

A Patient Case Report by:

Dr. Seuss

PATIENT PRESENTATION

o Initial NIHSS: 20

- o Time Symptom Onset: 13:30
- Patient History: 61 y/o female presented with left hemiparesis, left facial droop, right gaze deviation and slurred speech. Patient has a history of prior stroke, peripheral vascular disease, diabetes and carotid endarterectomy

CASE CONCLUSION

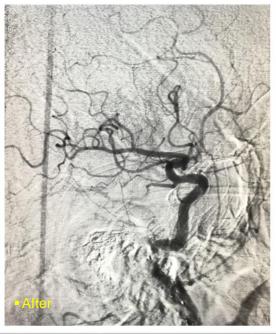
- Total Door to Puncture Time: 2h23min
- o Post Procedure NIHSS: 2
- Comments: Patient was walking around independently on day two and was discharged home

CASE IMAGES









Time of Symptom Onset 13:30

Evaluated at Hospital 15:10

TPA Administered 16:00 Intervention Begins 17:25

TICI 2c Revascularization NR

REPORT CASE REPO c Stroke Follow-up PATIENT (Acute Ischemic §

PATIENT PRESENTATION

o Initial NIHSS: 16

- ∘ Time Symptom Onset: 10:20AM
- Patient History: 49 y/o male presented with left hemiparesis, dysarthria, sudden slurred speech and weakness. Patient was newly diagnosed with cardiac myocarditis.

CASE CONCLUSION

- o **Total Procedure Time:** 38 minutes
- o Post Procedure NIHSS: 0
- Comments: Patients NIHSS was 0 in 24 hours and he was discharged home 3 days later!

CASE IMAGES





Time of Symptom Onset 10:20AM

Evaluated Referring Hospital Arrived at Interventional Hospital 14:05

Intervention Begins 14:27 TICI 3 Revascularization 14:57

How can you prevent stroke?

- Know your risk factors for stroke: diabetes, high blood pressure, etc.
- Follow your doctor's advice, take medications as prescribed
- Modify your risk factors Example: lose weight, control high blood pressure by taking the medications your doctor prescribed
- Consider changing your lifestyle example become more physically active, eat a good diet.

Learn to recognize a stroke. Time lost is brain lost.

- Stroke is a medical emergency
- Recognition is key to early treatment
- Stroke Centers / standards of care = better outcomes
- Stroke will continue to be a state & nationwide area of focus

American Heart Association American Stroke Association

Stroke Update

History of GWTG - Stroke

- Significant opportunity to improve quality of care
- Created GWTG- Stroke in 2003
- Nearly 3,000 hospitals (Jan 17, 2018)
- 5 million patient records to benchmark against
- Target: Stroke developed as an extension of GWTG -Stroke in early 2010

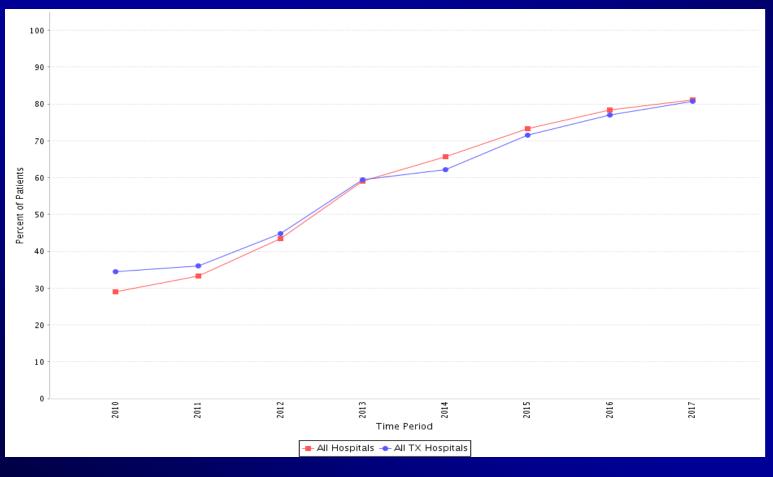
Target: Stroke

- A National quality improvement campaign
- Stroke Teams work towards eliminating delays in treatment
- Ultimate Goal improve outcomes
 - Door-to-Needle (DTN) <60 minutes (2010)
 - Goal is DTN ≤ 45 min (2015)

Time to IV tPA - 60 min

Texas Hospitals vs All (GWTG 1/18)

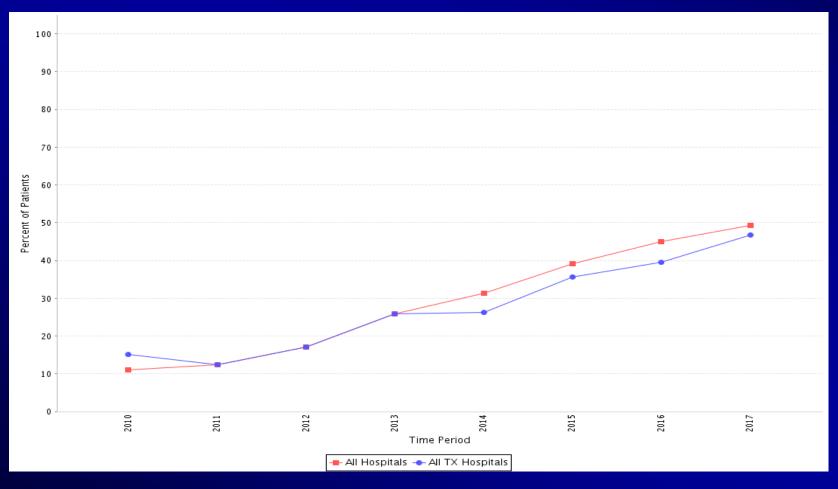
Percent of acute ischemic stroke patients receiving intravenous tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) therapy during the hospital stay who have a time from hospital arrival to initiation of thrombolytic therapy administration (door-to-needle time) of 60 minutes or less.



Time to IV tPA – 45 min

Texas Hospitals versus All (GWTG 1/18)

Percent of acute ischemic stroke patients receiving intravenous tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) therapy during the hospital stay who have a time from hospital arrival to initiation of thrombolytic therapy administration (door-to-needle time) of 45 minutes or less.



Texas Compared to All Hospitals Age & Diagnosis

Data For: Age Note: Time periods at the end of the graph and data table have been omitted because there were no patient records during that time.											
Benchmark Group	Time Period	<18	18 - 45	46 - 65	66 - 85	>85	Total	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Range
All Hospitals	2017	128 (0%)	33502 (6.1%)	176004 (32%)	259822 (47.2%)	81321 (14.8%)	550777	69.5	20.2	70	-1 - 7373
All TX Hospitals	2017	15 (0%)	3246 (7.7%)	15574 (36.7%)	18733 (44.2%)	4831 (11.4%)	42399	67.2	14.8	68	5 - 118

Data For: Diagnosis

Note: Time periods at the end of the graph and data table
have been omitted because there were no patient records during that time.

Benchmark Group	Time Period	Ischemic stroke	Transient ischemic attack (<24 hours)	Subarachnoid Hemorrhage		otherwise	No stroke related diagnosis	Elective Carotid Intervention only	Blank ("Missing diagnosis")	Total
All Hospitals	2017	379791 (67.3%)	68284 (12.1%)	20703 (3.7%)	61854 (11%)	5219 (0.9%)	9995 (1.8%)	5737 (1%)	12817 (2.3%)	564400
All TX Hospitals	2017	28440 (66.5%)	5224 (12.2%)	1595 (3.7%)	4553 (10.7%)	511 (1.2%)	282 (0.7%)	350 (0.8%)	1780 (4.2%)	42735

New ACC/AHA High Blood Pressure Guidelines Lower Definition of Hypertension

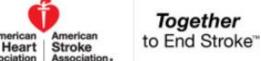
Released at AHA Scientific Sessions Nov 13, 2018

Definition of Hypertension – in mmHg

Classification	Systolic BP, mmHg		Diastolic BP, mmHg
Normal	<120	And	<80
Prehypertension	120-129	And	<80
Stage I Hypertension	130-139	Or	80-89
Stage II Hypertension	<u>≥</u> 140	Or	<u>≥</u> 90
Hypertensive Crisis consult your doctor immediately	>180	And/or	>120

American Heart Association American Stroke Association

Stroke Resources













WARNING SIGNS. ABOUT STROKE | LIFE AFTER STROKE | STROKE CONNECTION MAGAZINE | PROFESSIONALS

SHOP SUPPORT GIVING MEDIA ADVOCATE

Regaining Independence Finding Support You Are Not Alone

For Family Caregivers

For Support Group Leaders Healthy Living After Stroke

Inspirational Stories

An online Support Network by, and for, survivors and their caregivers.

JOIN FOR FREE TODAY



SUPPORT NETWORK



Rehabilitation Kit

- Patient Resources
 - Rehab Guidelines
 - Making Rehab Decisions guide
 - Checklist "Stroke Rehab Planning List"



- Healthcare Provider
 - Five 2-page summaries of key 2016 recommendations
 - National Stroke Coordinator Webinar New 2016 Rehab guidelines



Stroke Warmline



References

Clinical tools library: <u>heart.org/strokeclinicaltools</u>.

- Fonarow G. C., Smith E.E., Saver J.L., Reeves M.J., Hernandez A. F., Peterson E.D, Sacco R. L., Schwamm L. H., Improving Door-to-Needle Times in Acute Ischemic Stroke: The Design and Rationale for the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association's Target: Stroke Initiative. *Stroke*. 2011;42:00-00. Slide Set American Heart Association. Downloaded from website: www.heart.org/idc/groups/stroke-public/.../ucm_431317.ppt on 4/7/2013
- Guidelines for the Early Management of Adults With Ischemic Stroke: A Guideline From the American Heart Association/ American Stroke Association Stroke Council, Clinical Cardiology Council, Cardiovascular Radiology and Intervention Council, and the Atherosclerotic Peripheral Vascular Disease and Quality of Care Outcomes in Research Interdisciplinary Working Groups: The American Academy of Neurology affirms the value of this guideline as an educational tool for neurologists Stroke, –January 2013; 44: 870 – 947. Retrieved online April 15, 2013 at http://stroke.ahajournals.org/content/44/3/870
- Schwamm LH, Fonarow GC, Reeves MJ, et al. Get With The Guidelines-Stroke is associated with sustained improvement in care for patients hospitalized with acute stroke or TIA. *Circulation* 2009;119:107-115.
- Summers D., Leonard A, Wentworth D., Saver J. L., Simpson J., Spilker J.A., Hock N., Miller E., Mitchell P. H., on behalf of the American Heart Association Council on Cardiovascular Nursing and the Stroke Council. Comprehensive overview of nursing and interdisciplinary care of the acute ischemic stroke patient: a scientific statement from the American Heart. Association. *Stroke* 2009;40;2911-2944

Target stroke resources. www.targetstroke.org. http://www.strokeassociation.org/STROKEORG/Professionals/Target-Stroke_UCM_314495_SubHomePage.jsp